



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY  
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 21, 1879.

To-morrow will be the anniversary of the fatal day of General Washington, one of the greatest men of whom America boasts. His warrant of greatness, like everything else, is, of course, denied by some, but that he is fairly entitled to it is proved conclusively by his patriotism and his self denial, and by his voluntary relinquishment of office and power, in order that he might afford no obstacle to the smooth working of the machinery of a nation that he had been chiefly instrumental in starting upon a successful onward course. His greatness was reflected upon his country and his State, and no little of the reputation which either one enjoyed arose from the fact that it was the land of Washington. The recurrence of his birthday naturally suggests a comparison of his times with the present, and, in our view, that comparison is not favorable, to the latter in any respect save only as regards wealth and population. The religious, moral, patriotic, and fraternal condition of the people of the country is infinitely inferior to that which existed during Gen. Washington's life time, and though both the rudiments and higher branches of education may possibly be more generally extended, and though art and science have advanced with wonderful speed, we doubt if the average of intelligence is greater now than it was then, we fear that some at least of the skepticism that now prevails is due to that advance of science, and we know that the increase of Tom Paine's is out of all proportion to that of the other class of population. It is the fashion now when comparing the present prominent men of the country with those of the Revolution to give the preference to the former, and to say that the immense progress that has been made in civilization, and in nearly all the branches of learning, have not only made them greater, but require them to be greater in order to be at all distinguished from the common herd. But true greatness is not ordinary brilliant; it is a diamond that shines and sparkles most when surrounded by other gems, and who among living Americans constituted such a relief on the plane surface of their contemporaries as are formed by the statesmen and heroes of the Revolution on that of the men among whom they lived? Senators Blaine and Conkling and Edmunds, and Thurman and Beyer and Voorhees may know more about steamships and their subsidies, railroads and their land grants, and telegraphs and their monopolies, but do they stand out as prominently from the rest of their colleagues as Hamilton and Jay and Franklin, and Henry and Mason and Madison did from those by whom they were surrounded? The negative answer rises before the question is completed. Principles also have deteriorated at the same pace with the men of the country, and in place of religion, patriotism, good feeling, honesty and respect for written statutes, we have atheism, sectionalism, animosity, bribery and corruption, and that ready excuse for all crimes against the peace of the country, a "higher law." It is unphilosophic we know to entertain either regret or hope, but in the present unfortunate state of the country we can not help regretting the absence of such men and principles as were in the ascendancy a hundred years ago, and hoping that their like may not be entirely excluded from the future.

The arrears of pensions bill, the Chinese bill and the Brazilian subsidy bill, passed at this session of the United States Senate, are sufficient to establish a reputation for that body as lasting as the memory of the members who compose it shall exist in the minds of their unfortunate countrymen, but the character of that reputation we suppose is not such as the friends of those members could desire. The first two were patent exhibitions of demagoguism, the former at the expense of a deficit in the revenue, and the latter at that of a severance of amicable relations with a nation with which we were carrying on a large and profitable trade, and the last as manifest a compliance with the wishes of a monopoly, to the detriment of that individual enterprise of the country upon which the extension of its commerce mainly depends. With such legislation it is a wonder that all classes of people protest against an extra session?

#### VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Court of Appeals, at Richmond, adjourned on Monday to meet on the 5th of March. Judge Staples has returned to his home in Christiansburg. Judge Burke to his home in Liberty, and Judge Monroe to Stafford. The other judges are in Richmond.

At a meeting of roadmasters of Stafford county on Wednesday there was considerable excitement and a bolt. The Fredericksburg News says that "a large majority of the people of Stafford favor a prompt settlement of the debt question upon the best terms obtainable."

CHASING A TRAIN.—The 8:39 south bound train reached here half an hour behind time this morning, and when it pulled out from the depot one of its passengers was left behind. Instead of taking the matter calmly and philosophically, this belated passenger started down the track after the train. From King street to West he fairly let himself out, and the judges decided the time about the shortest ever made between those two points. A brakeman saw him coming and rang the bell, but the engineer was in a hurry and couldn't wait, and the exhausted runner came to a stop by the Harlow and Hollingsworth Company's office, he was ready to bet \$10 that there was not a man in Wilmington who could catch that train.—*Wilmington Evening News.*

Arrival of Chas. W. Angell.—Philadelphia, Feb. 21.—The bark Shooting Star, from Lisbon for Philadelphia, which arrived off the cape last night, bringing Charles W. Angell, the defaulting secretary of the Pullman Palace Car Company, moved up the river this morning, and it is expected that the prisoner will be in custody of the city police before night.

Execution.—CINCINNATI, Feb. 21.—A special dispatch says that George Washington, who was hanged at noon to-day at Louisville, Ky., for outraging a little girl, has been taking things very badly, and has all along until last night believed that his friends could and would restore his life after his execution and smuggle him away. He embraced the Catholic faith.

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#### NEWS OF THE DAY.

The scheme of requiring railroads to give free passes to all members of the Legislature was on consideration defeated by a large majority in the Massachusetts House yesterday.

The West Virginia Senate yesterday passed a joint resolution directing the attorney general to proceed against the Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co. by a quo warranto for alleged violation of its charter in the matter of excessive charges.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill was reported from the committee on foreign relations appropriating \$2,000 for the widow of the late Justin E. Coburn, consul general at New Mexico, and \$7,000 for the widow of Bayard Taylor, late minister to Germany.

Senator-elect Logan, of Illinois, was met at the depot in Washington last night, upon his arrival by a large concourse of friends, who amidst great enthusiasm, escorted him to his hotel, where speeches of welcome were made, to which Gen. Logan responded.

About midnight last night the Postoffice Appropriation bill, with the Brazilian steamship subsidy amendment passed the Senate, by 25 yeas and 15 nays. The subsidy amendment was put by a vote of 23 to 17. The annual compensation for mail services for each line was limited to \$150,000.

The Ohio prohibition convention met at Columbus yesterday, and nominated a State ticket. The platform favors laws giving the laborer for corporations the first lien for wages, for reserving public lands for homesteads, suppression of gambling in stocks, prohibition of the labor of children under 14 in mines and factories, etc.

The mercury fell to 35 degrees below zero at Winnetka, Manitoba, yesterday, and 38 below at Fort Riley. A snow blockade in Dakota delayed two trains, being the first blockade in two years. Dispatches from various parts of New England indicate that the hardest snow storm of the season was in progress yesterday.

The House of Representatives yesterday by a vote of 121 to 123, declared that Finley, democrat and contestant for Florida, was entitled to the seat, instead of Babcock, republican, sitting member. Mr. Finley was then sworn in. At the evening session of the House memorial services in honor of Messrs. Welch and Williams, deceased members, were held.

Great excitement continues to prevail at Brownsville, Fayette county, Pa., on account of the arrests of miners by the sheriff of Washington county, and 250 armed and mounted deputies, for participating in the recent riot. They have arrested thirty three. Many of the miners are armed, and a conflict is feared. The trouble arose from a reduction of wages and an attempt of mine owners to start up at the reduced rate with new hands.

There is a decided commotion in Newark, O., on account of the publication, by order of the city council, of the names of former members of the council, with dates and amounts of money illegally taken from the city treasury under different pretenses, aggregating \$3,000. Many of the recipients of the money are among the most prominent citizens. The solicitor is instructed to commence suit for the recovery of the money at once.

Furbish and Dawson, two colored Representatives in the Arkansas Legislature, yesterday, testified before the Senatorial bribery investigation committee that J. H. Brooks had advised them that funds to the amount of \$2,000 had been provided, of which they could avail themselves if so disposed, and that Henry Cooper, Senator Dorsey, Register Gibbs and others advised them to vote for Mr. Johnston for Senator, and expressed their preference for him.

#### LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—John Parry, the singer, and John Clarke, the English comedian, are dead. The name of Mr. Clarke should not be confounded with that of Mr. John S. Clarke, the American comedian.

Six inches of snow fell in London and its vicinity last night. Railway and vehicular traffic is impeded. It also snowed in Paris yesterday.

The Continental telegraph wires are interrupted and much eastern news is consequently delayed.

Four more failures are announced to-day of prominent merchants.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 21.—A caucus of the Radical members of the Folketing has determined to reject the vote for the Princess Thyra's dowry. A dissolution of the chamber is imminent.

BERLIN, Feb. 21.—The powers have decided to refer the Dobruja boundary question to the ambassador at Constantinople. The Austrian government before assenting to this arrangement insisted that the decision of the majority must be accepted as final, to which the Russian government agreed.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.—Further intelligence from Mandalay states that great consternation prevails there in consequence of the royal murders. The victims numbered 86. The details of the affair are said to be horrible. British interference is hoped for by the people to prevent further bloodshed.

MELBOURNE, Feb. 21.—The first stone of the building for the international exhibition which is to open in 1880, was laid last Wednesday.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—Advices from Cape Town say the British steam Corvette Boadicea, 16 guns, has arrived there with eight cases of small pox on board.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says: The Amer of Afghanistan is still on Afghan territory. He is either at Kabul or Tashkurghan south of the Oxus.

A cipher telegram from Cairo received at Paris says: The Khedive dispensed at the refusal of the Cabinet to fulfill the engagements of the previous ministry, and its failure to meet his demands concerning the civil list, invited the disbanded officers against the ministers in order that the disturbances might lead to his resumption of personal rule.

A Paris dispatch to the London Times says: The discussion of the amnesty bill in the Chamber of Deputies yesterday was exceedingly common place.

Prince and Princess Hohenlohe held a reception at the German Embassy yesterday.

CAIRO, Feb. 21.—Tranquility has been restored here.

#### FOREIGN ITEMS.

On the last instant two bands of armed men landed on the island of Hayla, near Port au Prince, and proclaimed Gen. Morency Benjamin president. The Haytian refugees from Kingston joined the insurgent party, and San Marco and San Miguel were captured, the inhabitants giving in their adherence. The insurgents occupied San Miguel, where an engagement with the government forces, headed by the President, took place. The government troops lost thirty-five killed and were sixty-nine wounded. The loss of the rebels is said to have far exceeded this. No prisoners were taken, but all insurgents caught "red-handed" were slain. The President had dispatched a vessel for reinforcements, and when these arrive a decisive battle may be expected.

London papers commenting on the Egyptian crisis consider that the Khedive, if he did not consent to the demonstration at Cairo, will take advantage of it for attempting to restore his personal power.

Hayti has a penal code in which there is a provision that any libelous matter admitted into a newspaper may subject the editor to five years' penal servitude and flogging with the cat-o-nine tails.

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#### LETTERS FROM RICHMOND.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]  
RICHMOND, Feb. 19.—Mr. Marshall's bill to authorize the city of Alexandria to compromise is not passed the Senate to-day and now goes to the Governor. His bill to incorporate the Alexandria and Fairfax Agricultural and Industrial Association is also in the hands of the Governor.

The bill to permit barbers to keep their shops open until 11 o'clock a. m. on Sunday passed the House last Saturday.

The legislative hall are becoming daily more popular with the ladies, and now as many as twenty a day march in and listen to the speeches of the members. They occupy the row of chairs set apart for them on the western end of the hall of the House of Delegates. It is worth a trip from Alexandria or Loudoun to see some of the members when they are brought forward in front of this formidable line of feminine beauty and talent, and the process of introduction is gone through.

Of course some of the boys are accustomed to this sort of thing and run the gauntlet very gracefully, but to the majority of those who are introduced it is an ordeal that requires a stout heart and a sufficient amount of dignity to convey the idea that it is a kind not thrown away on every cross road pedestrian. Then he straightens himself up and looks the law maker. By this time he is ready for the second introduction, and he manages to go through it as gracefully as on the first occasion. But at No. 3 he shows signs of weakness; at No. 4 he does not look entirely unlike other men. At No. 5 he looks like the average man on his way home from a very important meeting of the lodge. And so it goes on. When he gets at No. 10 he has the look of a subdued lion. The quick succession with which he has been made acquainted with blondes and brunettes and brunettes and blondes has taken his power of speech from him, and he stands there in deep reverie. And when he gets at the end of the row he is a little man no longer. Limp and listless, pale and rather trembling he wanders away, and during the remainder of the morning he is seen in that corner no longer.

The resolution in the House, offered by the colored member, Norton, looking to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of Cornwallis' surrender at Yorktown, did not pass. The committee to whom was referred the resolution reported adversely on it.

The House again had up the constitutional amendment question to-day.

The question of going back to the old system of magistrates' courts was again discussed. Speaker Allen spoke against the proposed amendments. In this connection he said:—"And here I will say that I am opposed to all the amendments. I hope this bill will be dismissed. I think at this time, at this late day we have not the time to consider constitutional amendments which change the whole law of Virginia. I am opposed to this resolution, because it involves the making of almost the whole Constitution."

Mr. Allen said in this connection, however, that he was not wedded to the present county court system. Mr. Allen said further:—"I am in favor of a convention outside of any debt question, outside of any finance question. I do most earnestly hope and pray that we will be able to fix up and settle this debt question before this session is over, and that the question will be eliminated from politics. I want a convention not to turn out any Governor or court of appeals. I have respect for all of those men. I, for one, would not consent to give a vote to turn out either of them, but I want to change our Constitution and make it a harmonious constitution. I would like to see a convention here of the best men in this Commonwealth." This statement, coming from one who has occupied such a prominent position in the House, and who has been so closely identified with the readjustment party, is very important. It shows his determination to settle the debt question this session so far as he can do so.

Mr. Farr, of Fairfax, also spoke in advocacy of the present county court system in preference to that proposed by the Committee on Constitutional amendments.

The Richmond and Alleghany Railroad bill will probably pass the Senate to-morrow night with no very material amendments.

RICHMOND, Feb. 20.—Mr. Hunter's game bill passed the Senate to-day, and now goes to the Governor for his signature.

Mr. T. L. Michie, member of the House from Charlottesville, was this afternoon married to Miss Mary Neece, daughter of Judge Nease. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride's father.

Mr. Michie and bride left in the evening train for the North. A large company of friends bade them *bon voyage*.

The Senate passed a number of bills, but that body had little or no discussion this morning to enlighten its session.

The county court system again occupied the attention of the House to-day. Mr. Harvie spoke earnestly in favor of holding a constitutional convention, and he took occasion to mention that he was in favor of returning to the old time honored court of magistrates. Mr. Harvie is always listened to with interest. He generally gives some interesting reminiscences of old times when he speaks. He gave a glowing picture of the county court of old times, and said that we could not get such a court now. He said:—"Benjamin Watkins Leigh, standing over where I now am, said that the best judicial tribunal he ever practiced before was the county court, and that it was particularly true of the county of Amelia." And well he might have said that that court compared favorably with the Court of Appeals, when Spencer Roane was at the head of it. And why was it so? Because there were then all over the State of Virginia men who were peers of any man in the State, because William B. Giles sat on that bench, because there sat on that bench Edmund Harrison, who formerly was your presiding officer here, and had no superior and very few peers, because there was Joseph Eggleston, who was in Lee's Legion, and next to Lee, stood higher than any other. They were three members of that court, and the other members were their peers. You do not find such men now. You cannot get such men as those now. I am unwilling to go back to days of the past."

That court of magistrates described by Mr. Harvie was indeed composed of great men.

Miss Julia C. Woodbridge, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Geo. Woodbridge, who was for many years pastor of the Monumental Episcopal church here, was married this afternoon to Mr. W. E. Ball, of Washington. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's mother by Bishop Pinckney, assisted by Rev. Dr. Elliott, of Washington.

At the session of the House to-night that body had great trouble in getting a quorum. At one time pages were dispatched to the hotel, theatre and Mozart Hall with instructions to drag out such members as they saw, and bring them in so as they could vote. This sort was successful, and the bills were passed.

It is gratifying to notice the growing desire of the members of both houses to settle the debt question at this session. It may be safely assumed that it will be settled by this Legislature.

STRONGBOX.

John Morris's oil cloth works, at Salem, N. J., were partially burned at three o'clock this morning. Six dwellings adjoining were also burned and nine families are thus thrown out of their homes.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL TO THE ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.

The tobacco men are becoming anxious about the success of their bill. They were swarming about the Capitol this morning, and their friends inside the House were trying to get their bill up in order that the Senate's amendments might be non-concurred in at once, so that a committee of conference could be appointed, in which the differences about the time in which it shall go into operation and others that may arise can be settled, and the compromise bill be reported to both Houses without delay. They were unsuccessful, however, and are by no means as sanguine in their hopes of success as they were soon after the passage of the bill by the Senate.

As an evidence of the rush for office it has been remarked that though Gen. Beale has been a member of the House for only two weeks he has received five hundred applications for office. The General has been to every department of the government in behalf of the applicants, but everywhere is met with the response, that there are no vacancies, and those desiring to obtain official position through him will be obliged to learn that their chances are small. The public printer informs him that he has now under pressure of Congressional appeals three hundred employees on work that could be done by one hundred, and that consequently the wages of each one is only one third of what they should be.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House have not yet decided how the money to pay the arrears of pensions shall be raised, and what's more they don't seem to be in a hurry about it. They say there is no necessity for preparing business for a House that will not give them a day to report it.

The Commerce Committee of the House heard an argument of Captain Perkins in favor of paying him another installment of money for the Mississippi jetties, this morning.

The House this morning defeated a motion to take up the legislative, judicial and executive appropriation bill by a vote of 120 to 125, the democrats all voting in the negative, and had the morning hour, during which reports from the Committee on Naval Affairs were considered. The third one of these, a bill authorizing the President to appoint Dr. William Martin, a physician who had rendered faithful and heroic service in the Southwest during the late fever epidemic, an assistant surgeon in the U. S. army, gave rise to considerable debate, which consumed the whole hour, and the bill had to go over.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar, with Mr. Pittman, of Virginia, in the chair, and took up the bill to pay John T. Armstrong, of Alexandria, the amount of his claim for warlike during the war. The objectors were quiet when the bill was read, and the remark was made in the reporter's gallery that it would probably pass without opposition, as the evident desire was to get through with as much of the calendar as possible, but, unexpected, unnecessary and weakening explanations, though intended to be favorable, some of which went to show that the claimant had already received from the government rent for part of the time his wharf had been used, gave rise to debate, which was fatal, and, after considerable discussion, the enacting clause was stricken out and another loyal claim for war damages put on the shelf for this session at least.

The Senate to-day, after the morning hour, took up Mr. McPherson's bill, providing for the proper treatment of cattle in transit from the grazing lands to market.

Among the appointments sent to the Senate to-day by the President was that of J. R. Weaver, of West Virginia, to be Consul General at Vienna.

The democrats of the House have become solid in their support of the amendment to the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill providing for the repeal of the Federal election laws, but as the republicans of the House know that the democrats of the Senate are not solid on that measure, and that some of them will not insist upon it, they have determined to cease their filibustering against it, contenting themselves with recording their votes in the negative, and to rely upon the Senate either to defeat it or to settle the responsibility of an extra session upon the democrats of that body.

The proceedings of the House to-day were by no means favorable to the prospects of the Chinese, Brazilian subsidy, tobacco, sugar, or any of the schemes for which lobbyists have been employed at great expense for little or no benefit to their employers at the Capitol this winter.

The question of an extra session is still mooted, but the best men of both parties are doing all they can to prevent such a calamity.

Application for three months' extra pay under the recent act for services rendered in the dead-end has been made to the Second Auditor of the Treasury.

#### Letter from Charlottesville.

[Correspondence of the Gazette.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., Feb. 21, 1879.—

The settlement of the tobacco tax has given great joy to the people, this being an extensive tobacco growing country. The settlement of the State debt is also a cause of great relief.

The hardware store of Mr. Tribner, of this place, was broken into some time ago and robbed of goods to the amount of \$150; the thieves have all been caught—the last two in Portsmouth, Ohio.

The scholars aid and mission society of the M. E. church, South, have offered two beautiful gold medals, manufactured by Messrs. Canfield Bros. & Co., of Baltimore, for the best essays in composition, and also election, to be awarded the 3d Sunday in June, to the members of the society, from the University and town. The chaplain of the University will be charged 1st of July, and Rev. Dr. C. R. Vaughn, of the Presbyterian church, has been appointed.

The money has not yet been raised to secure the telescope, but its friends are still hopeful, that some wealthy friend to education, will come forward and aid in this enterprise. We hope that some of your readers may become possessed with a spirit of liberality and secure to the University of Virginia the honor of owning the telescope.

We have had plenty of snow down this way. On Tuesday and Wednesday our town was alive with the merry chimes of the sleigh bells.

The marriage of Miss Ellis Hicks (son of our Lord Mayor, Mr. R. F. Harris) took place on Tuesday morning near Keswick. He married Miss Ida Woodson.

A good deal of interest is manifested in regard to the election of the new professor, to the chair of Natural History and Geology.

#### ECLIPSE.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—The Grand Lodge of Virginia, at its session in Richmond on Wednesday, elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

D. J. Turner, Jr., Grand Chancellor; H. A. Atkinson, Jr., Grand Vice-Chancellor; P. O. May, Grand Prelate; W. Plumer Grotter, Grand Master of Exchequer; Leroy S. Edwards, Grand Keeper of Records and Seal; L. B. Allen, Supreme Representative.

The following are the Grand Chancellor's appointments: Walter A. Edwards, Grand Master at Arms; George E. Ruffin, Grand I. G.; F. A. Owen, Grand O. G. The above officers were duly installed by Past Grand Chancellor, Hugh L. Woodson.

The Grand Lodge was engaged yesterday morning on the revision of the constitution. The office of District Deputy Grand Chancellor was established, and the jurisdiction will be divided into suitable districts.

The cold, windy weather was unfavorable for the parade, yet notwithstanding there was a large turnout of Knights in uniform and otherwise.

The Atlantic Knitting Mills, at Cohoes, N. Y., were burned to-day.

#### Public Schools.—H. J. Jewett for President.—Iron Interests.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

I have read with great interest your correspondent's article on public schools and I note with sorrow that a few Virginians like him appear inclined to oppose our free school system. It is true the system can be improved—yet it is doing a noble work as it is. In all countries some must live a distance from schools while for the larger number live within reach. The school at this place has on its rolls over fifty scholars and among them are so called F. V.'s raised in luxury like your correspondent P., who is a fine gentleman, and, who, were it not for free schools would be forced to raise their children in ignorance. Texas has a school fund of \$639,000 and has devoted 20,000,000 acres of land to this purpose and she is booming in prosperity. The greatest drawback Virginia has to improvement and immigration is too much discussion of her debt question and threats against her free school system. The debt is actually small in comparison with other States; immigration could be brought in to cultivate her waste lands and develop her resources. Pennsylvania has a population of 3,500,000; Virginia only about 1,000,000, and yet the resources of Virginia equal Pennsylvania. Improve our school system, pay the debt and stop its discussion in our papers, and then our resources can be developed.

In conversation the past week with a lady immigrant from Minnesota she remarked that if free schools should be abolished she would have to return to Minnesota for education. A number of Ohio papers have nominated H. J. Jewett, President of the Erie Railroad for the democratic candidate for President in 1880. I have known Mr. J. personally for years and no stauncher democrat lives. He carried the democratic banner as a candidate for governor of Ohio in 1861 in the darkest hours of democracy and did not a little to keep alive the spirit of liberty and opposition to violations of the habeas corpus and other personal rights of man in those days; while at the same time he was unquestionably a Union man. He is probably the strongest man in Ohio and New York the democracy could run and his great dignity notes him as a peer of princes. His administrative ability as receiver of the Central Ohio Railroad and now of the Erie Railroad prove him fitted to administer this great government with honor to the nation. He has the silent dignity of a Pericles and the volubility of a Cicero as occasion requires. He is a man of courage such as the democracy need to lead it in the coming struggle upon which probably depends the preservation of our democratic government.

As to Virginia iron interests I have the pleasure of reporting the following analysis of ore from Henry Simper's land received the past week from Jackson & Rattle, chemists, Cleveland, Ohio: Mill Company's, Metallic iron 51.24; manganese 28.8; phosphorus 0.109. This same ore analyzed by McGrath, Harrisburg, Pa., showed 52.9 iron. Your citizens may not daily demonstrate what Alexandria might become by the ores carried through your city from Pittsburgh county, 27 miles from Alexandria to Harrisburg, Pa. If your City Council would appropriate say \$500 to employ an agent to contract for the sale of stock and to advertise by pamphlet and otherwise in behalf of organizing iron works at Alexandria such a desirable result might be accomplished. I know of a number of first class iron furnaces of no value in their present location because iron ore is too much to make, one of which I am satisfied could be induced to move to Alexandria if I had the means to work it. I see where a furnace is now creating in Pittsburgh moved seven hundred miles from Michigan. Properly situated I could secure \$200,000 to start works in Alexandria in furnaces and rolling mills to be removed to Alexandria, in iron ore leases and from the farmers of the neighboring counties and the merchants of Alexandria and Washington, and with one furnace started Alexandria in the next decade might add 50,000 to her population. If your citizens would only make one business like move, not a speculative effort but a bull dog determined effort, it might be accomplished. Is it worth a trial—see what Staunton is doing? should Alexandria be behind her sister city?

D.  
CATLETT'S, FAUQUIER CO., VA., Feb. 21.

#### [COMMUNICATED.]

In the Gazette of the 15th I noticed an article from this place signed K., calling in question the veracity of your correspondent P. K. says, "I am not desirous of seeing myself in print." This statement does not accord with the facts of the case. Now if K was not desirous of seeing himself in print, why did he not refrain from stepping forth in defence of the people of Orleans and vicinity before they were attacked, at least. K reminds me of a man living in this community who said, when the Confederate army was falling back from Manassas to Richmond, that if the Yankees came to his house he intended to wade in blood up to his neck, and when the Yankees came he was one of the first to dodge off into the mountains, and remain there till they were gone. We feel sure this would be the case with K, who rushes to the front when there is no danger. "I fear your many readers, after perusing the communication of one signing himself P., and purporting to be from Orleans, will come to the conclusion that we are not more than half civilized." The communication written by P. does not only purport to be from Orleans, but are most assuredly written by one who lives in the place. I think that at least half of the people are civilized and perhaps a few more than half; that is if loafing around town and hindering a few who are disposed to work, and attending to every bodice business except their own, constitutes civilization, then the people of Orleans have reached the highest state of a civilized country. "Friend P. must move in a society far below the medium to find females who use tobacco, either as he describes it, or any other way, for among a very extensive acquaintance I do not know any who use it at all." As to the society, if it is a society, it is anywhere, where there is no better factor known, where there is no better "society" to find out what was going on in a society of a higher or lower grade. I feel satisfied that K does not "move" anywhere very far from town, or he would have seen not only the one who chews tobacco and swallows the amber, but besides he would have seen other females who chew tobacco and spit the amber with as much vim as some men do. I have seen one female at least who comes to church and takes a seat convenient to the window, where she can spit out doors, which is more decent than some of the men, who seem to vie with each other as to the quantity of amber they can put on the church floors. The woman who swallows the amber lives in less than one mile of our town. As to the lady who pays a man a stated salary to come to her house early on the first day of January, I can substantiate this, and all the statements that I have made in my former communications. She always "gives him beans." K says: "Now I do not claim for our vicinity entire exemption from superstition, but I do claim that our people are plain, practical and intelligent, and will compare favorably with those of other communities." As to their being plain, so one who has ever passed through, or stopped in our town will dispute that fact; I for one will not.

As to the practical part I have nothing to say, but when it comes to intelligence, I must naturally conclude that K has never been very far from home. Why Salem puts our town in the shade, Salem has a turpentine one half the length of the town, while Orleans has mud from one end to the other. "They take the papers and